TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

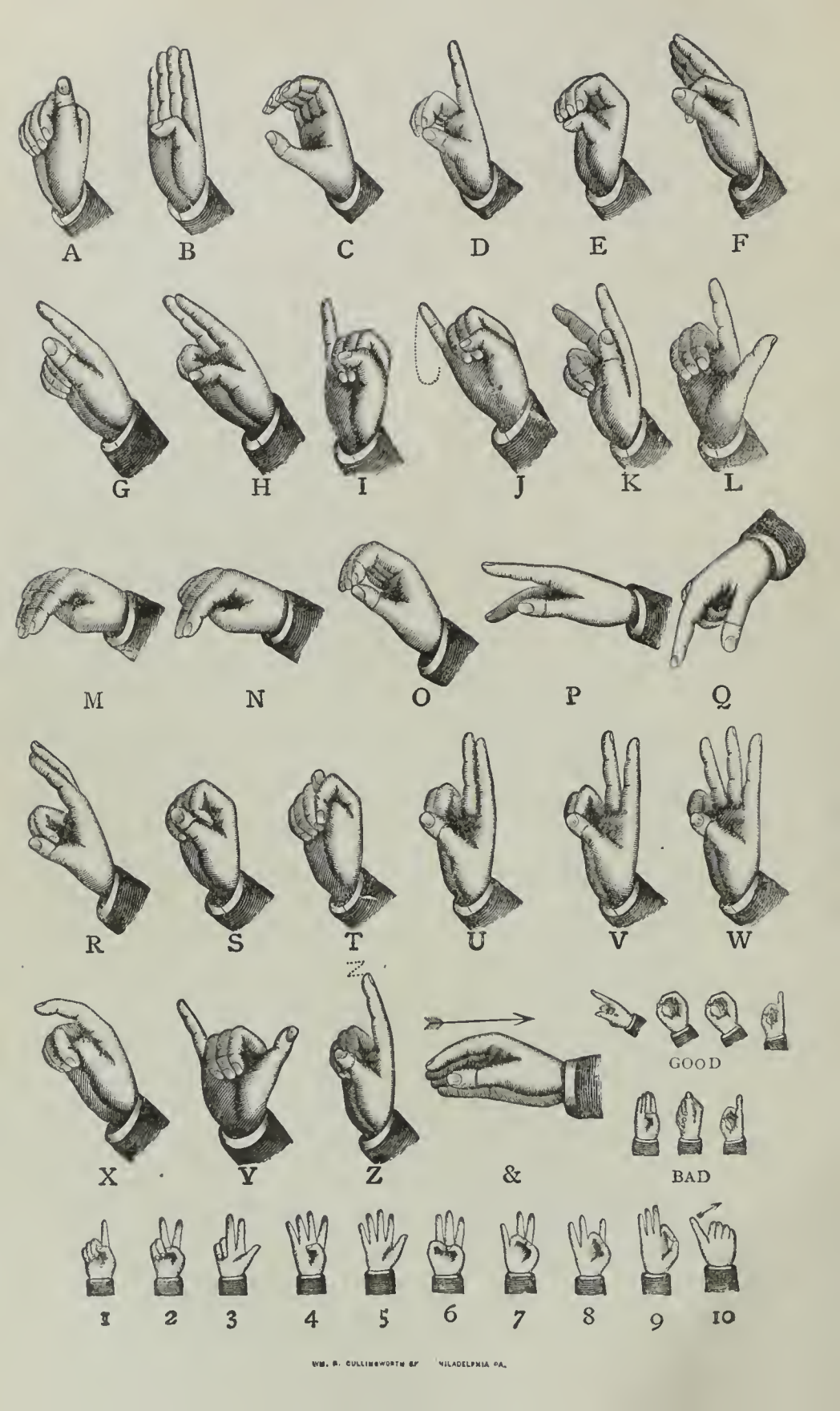
OF THE

California Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind,

FOR THE

TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

SACRAMENTO:
STATE OFFICE, : : : : : A. J. JOHNSTON, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1894.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WM. P. CULLINGWORTH SC. PHILADELPHIA PA.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. C. BARTLETT, President ..... Oakland.
J. K. McLEAN, Vice-President ..... Oakland.
JOHN W. COLEMAN ..... Oakland.
WARREN OLNEY ..... Oakland.
A. J. RALSTON ..... Oakland.
W. L. PRATHER ..... Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL.

WARRING WILKINSON.

PRINCIPAL'S ASSISTANT.

WILLIAM A. CALDWELL.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

GEORGE B. GOODALL, M.A.,
C. S. PERRY, M.A.,
THEODORE GRADY, B.L.,
Miss M. A. DUTCH,
FRANK O'DONNELL,
THEOPHILUS D'ESTRELLA,
HENRY FRANK,
Miss LAURA NOURSE.

TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.

N. F. WHIPPLE,
Miss L. MOFFAT.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.

THEOPHILUS D'ESTRELLA.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND.

CHAS. T. WILKINSON,
Miss H. L. CAMPBELL,
Miss MARY EASTMAN.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

OTTO FLEISSNER.

B. P. WALL.....Physician.
DOUGLAS KEITH.....Clerk.
DONEY GOODRICH.....Supervisor.

MATRONS.

Miss M. J. WISEMAN,
Mrs. A. F. MUNROE,
Miss M. G. BROWN,
Miss M. E. SHARR,
Miss C. C. ALBERS.

C. JENSEN.....Foreman Carpenter Shop.
F. E. OWEN.....Foreman Printing Shop.
FRED. HANSEN
JOHN TREVETHAN } Engineers.

REPORT.

Hon. H. H. MARKHAM, *Governor:*

SIR: The Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, herewith submit their report for the two years ending June 30, 1894. The total number of pupils under instruction in all departments was 235; the number in attendance at this date is 208.

The principal improvement made during the last two years has been the erection of a new edifice for a boys' home. This structure was rendered necessary by the crowded condition of the other dormitories, and by the constant increase of pupils. This edifice is now completed in all details, and at a cost within the appropriation made by the Legislature. No provision was made for furnishing this building. A few hundred dollars, remaining from the building fund, have been employed for that purpose; but a large part of the room will not be available until a further appropriation is made for the interior.

The work of instruction has been prosecuted during the last two years to the great satisfaction of the Board of Directors. Classes are graduated at the close of each scholastic year, and their equipment is believed to be as good as is furnished at any similar institution in the country. There is urgent need that some further provision should be made for manual training. The limited facilities, now taxed to the utmost, are far below the requirements of the institution. The carpenter shop and the printing office are school-rooms for industrial education. The facilities in these departments ought to be greatly increased. Elementary instruction in other trades might well be embraced in plans for the future.

The water supply for the institution is still a matter of grave concern. A persistent effort has been made to develop sufficient water on the grounds by means of tunnels and wells. A permanent increase of water ought to be secured to the extent of 10,000 gallons daily. The water fund was long ago exhausted, and nothing further can be done in that direction until an appropriation has been made for that purpose. The amounts set forth by the Principal for the support of the institution, and for improvements during the next two years, having been carefully examined and approved by the Board of Directors, they are hereby made a part of this report. For a more detailed statement of the work of the institution, its condition and requirements, reference is made to the Principal's report, which, with the Report of the Board of Directors, is herewith respectfully submitted.

WM. C. BARTLETT,
President of the Board.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report with accompanying documents for the two years ending June 30, 1894. The movement of pupils for the time under review has been as follows:

On the rolls June 30, 1892:

DEAF AND DUMB.			
Boys	82		
Girls	54		
		136	
BLIND.			
Boys	23		
Girls	19		
		42	
Total both classes			178

The admissions since same date have been:

DEAF AND DUMB.			
Boys	25		
Girls	15		
		40	
BLIND.			
Boys	11		
Girls	6		
		17	
Total admissions			57
Total under instruction during the two years			235

There have been graduated, discharged, and died during the same period:

DEAF AND DUMB.			
Boys	23		
Girls	9		
Died	1		
		33	
BLIND.			
Boys	6		
Girls	1		
		7	
Total deductions			40
On rolls June 30, 1894			195
Admitted since the opening of schools			13
On rolls at date of report			208

HEALTH.

The health of the pupils has been such as to call for gratitude to Him who holds the issues of life and death in His hands. No epidemics have invaded the household, and the sporadic instances of disease have yielded speedily to the judicious and faithful care of physician and nurses; and yet three pupils have been called away, and have left deso-

late hearts and hearthstones in as many families. Ebert J. Logan, of Fresno, died at his home, of consumption, November 30, 1893. Raymond Stoltz died of diphtheria, at his home in Berkeley, September 21, 1893. Nellie Walsh, of Virginia City, dropped dead in the dormitory of the Institution on the 7th of April, 1894. A subsequent autopsy showed a rupture of the valves of the heart. She was a most stalwart-looking girl, and had been sick scarcely a day of her ten years' life in the Institution. She had been with her class and teacher, the day before her death, to the Midwinter Fair, and, though returning late like all the rest, somewhat fatigued, she arose Sunday morning and attended to all her duties as usual. At half-past eight o'clock in the evening she left the sitting-room to go to bed, and was found fifteen minutes later in her alcove, in what was supposed to be "a faint," but which proved to be the sleep of death.

The changes in the corps of teachers and officers have been few. All the teachers except one mentioned in my last report are still with us, working faithfully and efficiently in the calling to which they have devoted their lives. Miss Rose Sedgwick, of the Blind Department, resigned December 30, 1893, to enter upon other and more domestic duties. Miss H. L. Campbell has been appointed to the vacancy. The chief addition to the force has been the appointment of Mr. W. A. Caldwell as an assistant to the Principal, whose many duties consequent upon the growth of the Institution had become more than one man could bear. The Directors therefore created a new office, by which some of the burdens of the Principal might be placed upon other shoulders, though the ultimate responsibility remains as it always must, in any successful establishment, on the executive head. Mr. Caldwell has had a large experience as a teacher, and was for three years in charge of a class in this Institution. He returns to us now with a broader experience, but with the same enthusiasm and gentle nature which endeared him to all the household during his former residence among us.

In the domestic department, we have been called to mourn the death of Dr. I. E. Nicholson, who had been for many years physician of the Institution, and in that capacity had won the affectionate regard of pupils and officers, not only by his skill in his profession, but by his genial good nature and his interest in their welfare. The vacancy caused by his death has been filled by the appointment of Dr. B. P. Wall, of Berkeley. The matronship of Durham Hall has been satisfactorily filled by Miss Caroline C. Albers, who was promoted from Assistant Matron in April, 1892.

THE SCHOOLS.

The work in the class-rooms during the past two years has been good, I may say excellent; but we labor under the disadvantage of large classes and inadequate apparatus. A teacher cannot do his best work with more than fourteen pupils, and then the class should be well graded. He who would make comparison of the cost per capita of maintaining the deaf and blind with that of other State institutions must not omit a most important factor, namely: the expense of education, which is the sole purpose of the Institution.

APPARATUS.

The efficiency of any school depends upon its teachers and apparatus. An ingenious and apt teacher may often make the blackboard and temporary contrivances serve to illustrate his lessons and convey his meaning; but this is accomplished at great cost of time and consequent loss of power. But to the instructor of the deaf and blind, physical and illustrative apparatus cannot be dispensed with. The blind must have something to feel of, if they are to get anything beyond conventional symbols of ideas, and even in the best equipped schools there will always be a lamentable lack of objects, which, to be complete in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, would tax the resources of the British Museum. Maps and globes, though of different construction, are necessary to both the deaf and the blind. The same physical apparatus and anatomical models will serve both classes. There needs to be a large collection of specimens. Much of such a collection is not expensive, but cases and means of display and preservation cost money, and I respectfully ask for an appropriation of $1,500 for thus equipping the class-rooms and facilitating the teachers' work.

In my last report I made reference to the invention of Professor Hall, of the Illinois Institution for the Blind, of a point writer, which promised great things for the sightless, who need not only a means of expressing themselves on paper, but who require a method which shall enable them to put their thoughts in tangible shape. Professor Hall's invention seems to accomplish this desirable end, and our experience so far with the machine justifies what is claimed for it. It is simple in construction, of few keys, rapid in operation, and not expensive. At the closing exercises of the last academic year, a young girl wrote eighty-five memorized words a minute, which is little, if any, less than what a blind person can do with the Remington typewriter. In addition to this machine, Professor Hall has put upon the market a stereotype point writer, by which brass or zinc plates may be embossed, and thus sheets of class-room work may be multiplied indefinitely, by the simple process of running plate and paper through an ordinary clothes-wringer. Its value as a class-room adjunct is yet to be determined, but the machine promises much.

The appropriation made by the last Legislature for "completing and equipping the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum" has been expended in the manner contemplated by law. The various improvements have been completed, and all within the sum appropriated for each. The new Home is as perfect in plan and detail as possible, and will accommodate sixty, and by a little crowding, seventy boys. While many improvements within and without have been introduced, the total cost is less than was expected, owing to the cheap price of material, and we have been able to use, by the consent of the Board of Examiners, a small surplus in furnishing, for which there was no appropriation.

The reconstruction of the engine-room and coal cellars, together with the purchase and setting of a new boiler, was completed during the summer of 1893, in time for the opening of school. The boiler is of the Babcock & Wilcox water-tube type, of 45 horse-power, and performs its work admirably. The Root & Abendroth boiler which had been in use four years was moved from the engine-room and reset by the side of the new boiler, and the whole so arranged that either or both may be used,

as the necessities of the Institution require. The addition to our steam apparatus was made none too soon, for within a month after school opened a return bend in the old boiler split, and, but for the provision made by the Legislature the winter before, the Institution, in all its departments, would have been paralyzed, for light, cooking, dish-washing, laundry, and baths, to say nothing of the shops, have depended upon the working of a single boiler, which, providentially never failed us, though the peril has been constant.

The completion of the electric light plant, and its extension to and throughout all the buildings, has vastly increased the comfort of the household, and, I think, at diminished cost. The total sum paid for fuel and lights, including wages of engineers, during the two years ending June 30, 1892, was $10,775, while for the same period ending June 30, 1894, the total was $10,062, a saving of $713, while the amount of light provided has certainly been double. We are not running the light at the most economical point, for a hundred additional lamps would require little or no more steam, but a careful weighing of coal and record of lamps burning nightly for weeks in succession shows that the cost per lamp per hour for coal is about one third of a cent. I do not believe there is anything cheaper in the way of illumination.

The gasoline apparatus, which has done good service for many years, has been abandoned; but it was not considered safe to be without an alternative in case anything should happen to the electric plant, so a connection was made, in the summer of 1893, by the Oakland Gas Light and Heat Company, whose mains had been extended to the grounds of the Institution. The convenience of gas, and, at times, its economy, is very great; for, during the vacation, to run an electric plant for twenty or thirty lamps would be expensive. The gas is also used during the night, after the dynamo is stopped, for the ventilators and halls, and adds greatly to comfort and safety.

Among the economies of the boiler-house introduced during the year, the damper regulator is important. It is an admirable piece of machinery, and does its work satisfactorily. The furnace fire requires no attention save putting in coal and adjusting the regulator to the pressure desired; and this pressure is guaranteed never to vary more than one degree from that point.

The money appropriated for heating apparatus has been expended by renewing four boilers in as many homes, introducing a complete plant in the new home, and reconstructing the system of hot water distribution in the Educational Building, which has never been satisfactorily heated.

With the completion of the general plan of the Institution as laid out nineteen years ago, the number of the buildings made some sort of designation necessary for reference and direction. The Board therefore determined to designate the houses where the pupils lived as halls, adding to each the name of some person whose service or pecuniary benefaction had made him worthy of such commemoration. In accordance with the report of a committee appointed to consider the matter, the following names were given to the different halls, with dates of erection: House No. 1, erected 1878, to be called "Moss Hall"; House No. 2, erected 1878, to be called "Strauss Hall"; House No. 3, erected 1881, to be called "Willard Hall"; House No. 4, erected 1890, to be called "Durham Hall"; House No. 5, erected 1894, to be called "Bartlett

Hall." J. Mora Moss was for ten years President of the Board, and died during his third term of office. By his devotion and unselfish zeal in behalf of the Institution, it was deemed eminently proper to commemorate his name in connection with the work he loved so well. Mr. Louis Strauss, of San Francisco, left by bequest to the Institution $5,000, the interest of which was to be expended for such purposes as the Directors might determine. Mrs. Harriet B. Willard was for sixteen years the Chief Matron of the Institution, and by her high Christian character and loving tenderness not only endeared herself to the officers and pupils, but left the impress of her life and devotion to duty upon all who have come after her. Mr. Robert Durham bequeathed an estate which netted to the Institution, after all expenses of litigation were paid, $33,673, the income of which has been of inestimable benefit to the Institution and its pupils. Dr. W. C. Bartlett has been for nearly eight years a member and for most of the time President of the Board. During that long period he has never missed a meeting of the Directors, while his courtesy, sturdy honesty of purpose, and impartiality have led his fellow members to feel that the naming of the last hall, erected during their administration, was only a just tribute to his merit as an officer and his worth as a man.

RECONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEM.

During the past summer the water piping of the buildings and grounds has been renewed, reconstructed, and extended. The changes and additions which have been made from time to time during the last twenty years have been often of a makeshift character, with a view of satisfying an immediate necessity at the least possible expenditure of money. Some of the pipe first laid had rusted; the old main which was ample for two buildings became utterly inadequate for five. The garden and grounds required much water, widely distributed, and hot water was carried from the boiler to the different homes for bathing and scrubbing purposes. The tank was too small, and the arrangements for utilizing exhaust steam were wasteful. To remedy all these defects, a new system was devised and carried to completion, and by a judicious grading an equalized pressure has been effected, by which many of the discomforts of the different houses and departments have been relieved.

The main floors in Moss and Strauss Halls, erected in 1878, had become so worn that they were not only unsightly but unwholesome; for every time they were scrubbed the dampness remained so long as to endanger the health of the pupils. The Board therefore authorized the putting down of a maple floor at a cost of $800, which was done during the summer of 1893. The improvement has been a great comfort to the household. And this leads to the suggestion that if the Legislature would make an appropriation for the purchase of the lumber, the pupils could do the work of renewing a large amount of flooring which is needed. In eighteen years the wear of many feet must tell. Many of the dormitories and halls are in bad condition, and the sitting-room of Willard Hall ought to be relaid. A carload of maple or oak lumber, say eight thousand or ten thousand feet, would go a long way toward relaying the dilapidated floors, and the cost would be simply the price of material.

THE NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

The segregated Hospital Building, which was asked for two years ago, is more needed now than ever. I can add nothing to what was said in the twentieth report in regard to this important adjunct of a well-equipped institution. Our children will never have adequate protection against contagious diseases until such a structure is provided for. At present our means of caring for the sick is wasteful of space and service and perilous to the pupils, and I earnestly urge a renewed application for an appropriation of $5,000 for a hospital.

In my last report I called attention to the need of improving the streets to the west and to the north of the Institution property, and asked an appropriation therefor of $5,000. For reasons which seemed good to the Committee of Ways and Means in the Assembly, this item was stricken out of the bill which passed the Senate, and so the approaches to this important piece of State property are left in the disreputable condition which has caused frequent remark and severe criticism. It is safe to say that no other public institution has been left so long without an appropriation for improving its surroundings. On the 20th day of October, 1894, it will be twenty-five years since the School for the Deaf and Blind was opened at Berkeley, and the streets bordering the grounds are in the same unkempt condition as in 1869. I renew, therefore, my request for $5,000 for improving the streets and approaches to the Institution.

I desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the advisability of surrounding the grounds of the Institution, or that portion of them fronting upon the street, with a better inclosure. The wooden fence is getting to be very unsightly, and the posts are rotting so that many of them are likely to give way whenever a wind of unusual violence strikes the fence. Several hundred feet of inclosure were blown down last year and had to be repaired at considerable expense. The periodical cost of painting and other repairs incident to a wooden fence suggests whether it would not be cheaper in the end, and far more effective, to build a permanent brick or stone wall. It would make a dignified and not expensive inclosure, and cost nothing afterwards for repairs. I am assured that such a wall can be made for 25 cents a cubic foot, or a trifle under $2 per lineal foot, for a wall 7½ feet high, and I am sure I can get parties to take the contract at that price. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $5,000 be asked for for the erection of such a wall. This sum will suffice for 2,500 feet of inclosure.

In the bill for improvements which passed the last Legislature was an item of $2,000 for reconstructing the large basements in Moss and Strauss Halls. But while the item was specified it was not included in the gross sum appropriated, and consequently the Controller held that if the reconstruction was carried out, the money would have to be deducted pro rata from the sums appropriated for other purposes, and as there were no balances left, the matter was let go. I trust, however, that provision will be made during the coming session of the Legislature for this improvement, which will convert large, dark, and useless cellars into light and airy play-rooms, and bring the two buildings into harmony with the more modern structures erected at a later day.

The stone staircases in the same two halls must be repaired for the sake of safety, as well as of looks. The sandstone of which they are

constructed has worn deeper and deeper, and soon it will be beyond remedy, and new stone will have to be put in at large expense. The experiments I have made with concrete have been satisfactory, and treads which have been in use for four years show no signs of wear. I therefore respectfully recommend an appropriation of $400 for doing the work of repairing four staircases.

Though the Legislature made an appropriation for a new home (Bartlett Hall), by an oversight there was no provision for furnishing it, and the Board of Examiners did not feel justified in authorizing an expenditure for which there was no appropriation. The Board of Examiners, by an Act approved March 23, 1893, have power to allow a *deficiency* to be created in excess of any appropriation of money made by law; but this is not a case of deficiency. On the contrary, there was a small surplus, which as far as it would go was used for furniture; but the surplus was not sufficient, and it will be necessary to ask the Legislature for $1,500 to complete the furnishing of Bartlett Hall.

Painting and repairs are a constant quantity, and when an establishment comes to be as large as this Institution, they must be taken into account as a permanent factor of expense. It is the best economy to keep the buildings well painted and protected against the weather. Slate roofs need overhauling every year to guard against leaks, which, neglected, cause serious damage. Windows, woodwork, and hardware require constant attention, and the proverbial stitch in time is nowhere more true than in household management. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $2,000 be asked for to be expended in painting and repairs.

I hardly know what to say concerning the old problem of water supply. We still lack about 5,000 gallons a day of what is indispensable. If we had 10,000 gallons more the question would be solved for a long time, but how or where to get it puzzles me. I doubt the wisdom of further tunneling. There remain two possible sources, one of which, an artesian well, would be an experiment, but an experiment which might well be tried in the interest not only of the Institution, but of the University of California and the neighborhood. It is believed by experts that gas or water would be found before a depth of 1,500 feet is reached, and no attempt should be made that did not contemplate this depth. Another source of water supply is from a creek crossing the southwest corner of the Institution property. There have been years when this creek ran dry, but such seasons are rare. There are two neighbors who have riparian rights, but it is believed that no difficulty would be encountered in coming to an amicable arrangement for a fair division of water and expense. I am now making some investigations as to the cost of developing each of the above sources of supply, and hope to be able to report definite figures before the meeting of the next Legislature.

The machinery in the laundry had become inadequate for doing the work which the increasing household laid upon it. A new brass washer was therefore put in by the Troy Laundry Machinery Company, upon condition that the washer was not to be paid for until the Legislature made an appropriation for the same. The price, including shafting, hangers, pulleys, and a power wringer, was to be $590, and I recommend that an appropriation for this amount be asked for.

The hill fencing, which was put up twenty-four years ago, has become

so broken down by natural decay and the occasional damage from hill fires, as to be utterly useless as an inclosure. The cattle of our neighbors keep breaking in, and our own cattle keep breaking out, till the evil has become intolerable. The fence has been patched up with wire and old boards, but this involves continual expense of money and time. We need about 400 rods of new construction, and because of the steep and rocky nature of the ground it will cost about $1 50 a rod, or $600 for the whole. I recommend that an appropriation for this sum be asked for to rebuild the inclosure.

There has been no addition to the equipment of the mechanical department for many years. The printing office was never properly equipped, and what little material and machinery we had has become worn out, so that it requires the greatest skill on the part of the foreman to make presentable our little paper, the "Weekly News." We have no facilities for doing job work, and for lack of it, our pupils are deficient in an important part of the printer's trade. The carpenter shop is little better off. We ought to have a dozen more sets of complete outfits for carpenters, to say nothing of renewing what has been worn out. In addition to these handicrafts, which have been established for the deaf, it is time to do something for the blind. The occupations open to the blind are limited. That one who lacks sight can compete with one who has eyes in any handicraft I do not believe. Where success has crowned such pursuits it has been, so far as my experience and observation go, the result of good business methods and in utilizing the hands of other people. The blind must secure a livelihood by entering what may be called professions, rather than the mechanic arts. All literary careers are open to them. Music, vocal and instrumental, teaching, typewriting, the conduct of all kinds of business, offer pleasing and profitable fields of labor. To these may be added piano tuning, which has come now to be recognized as peculiarly fitted to the capacity of the blind, whose sensitiveness to delicate sounds enables them to excel in this line of work. Almost all well-equipped institutions for the blind in Europe and America have a piano-tuning department, and I am exceedingly anxious that facilities in this direction should be brought within reach of our pupils, so that they may leave us as fully prepared as possible with resources for carrying on the struggle of life. I therefore respectfully ask that an appropriation of $3,000, to renew, to extend, and to equip the mechanical department of the Institution, be urged upon the Legislature.

It will not be out of place to refer here to a new departure by the Board. The Directors have always taken the deepest interest in the development and successful working of the shops, considering that they play a most important part in preparing our pupils for the duties of life and labor. The hours of the day are divided between the class-room and the shop, five hours, from 8 to 1 o'clock, being given to books and blackboards, and two hours, from 2 to 4 o'clock, being devoted to tools and their uses. Owing to undeveloped brawn and muscle, it is not feasible to begin serious mechanical instruction with boys before the age of fourteen years. Two hours a day and six days in the week, and forty weeks to the year, give a total of four hundred and eighty hours a term, and this multiplied by five, the number of years which brings the boy to nineteen, when he graduates, makes the total number of hours devoted to trade instruction twenty-four hundred, equivalent to three

hundred days at eight hours each. It does not require argument to prove that a boy cannot learn a trade or fit himself as a journeyman in a year. The consequence has been that many of our pupils have gone out into the world with only a smattering of a handicraft, and have had to trust to the patience of employers for perfecting themselves in the craft in which they have been illy prepared while at school. To remedy this evil, the Board has inaugurated a policy which, I think, will have most happy results. Pupils who give promise of profiting by the privilege will be given one or two years of full time in the shop after they graduate from the schools, thus supplementing their intellectual culture with a training of the hand, which shall fit them to take their place in the industrial ranks where many of them must carry on the struggle for existence. To add a certain dignity and stimulus to the instruction of this department, four scholarships, to be called the Strauss Industrial Scholarships, of the money value of $40 a year each, to be paid out of the interest of the Strauss Fund, have been established. These honors are good for one or two years, depending upon the conduct of the holder, and the faithful and profitable use which he makes of the privileges extended to him. It is believed that the Institution will derive a full equivalent for the small cost of this innovation in its policy.

The total special appropriations needed for the various purposes heretofore mentioned, may be summarized as follows:

For hospital building	$5,000 00
For school apparatus	1,500 00
For reconstruction of basements	2,000 00
For mechanical department	3,000 00
For street improvements	5 000 00
For painting and repairs	2,000 00
For furnishing Bartlett Hall	1,500 00
For stone walls inclosing grounds	5,000 00
For washer and laundry machinery	590 00
For hill fences	600 00
For repairing staircases	400 00
Total	$26,590 00

This sum, judiciously expended, will put the California School for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind in almost perfect order, and enable it to challenge comparison with any similar institution at home or abroad.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the work of the Institution has been carried on to the end of the fiscal year without exceeding the appropriation made by the last Legislature. It has been done only by constant watchfulness. For twenty-eight years we have had no deficit, a record of which any management may be proud. The total expenditures for the two years were $112,926 14. Upon an attendance of 200, which has been the average number of pupils for the past year, this gives a per capita cost of $282 31, and I am satisfied that the work cannot be done properly for less than $280 a year for each pupil. The cost of maintenance for the past three biennial periods has been $291 69, $278 42, and $282 31. The number of pupils cannot be less than 210 for the forty-seventh fiscal year, and 220 pupils for the forty-eighth fiscal year. The increase in number diminishes somewhat the cost of each pupil, because there are certain fixed expenses of management and supervision which have to be met no matter what the number of pupils may be, so that for the second fiscal year it will be safe to put the per capita at $275. The appropriation should therefore be:

For the forty-seventh fiscal year	$58,800 00
For the forty-eighth fiscal year	60,500 00

This is an average per capita of a little less than $278.

The proximity of the State University to the Institution has proved, as I predicted many years ago, of great benefit and stimulus to our pupils and teachers. There is something in the atmosphere of educational environment, and the location of the foremost school of the State in Berkeley has affected to a degree every resident of this beautiful town. The influence of libraries, laboratories, and teachers has elevated the tone of living and thinking outside the college grounds. Our own household has felt this benign influence, and the unconscious stimulus of breathing an air charged with intellectual activity. Our teachers come in daily contact with men who are working in many and varied lines of thought and scientific research, and are thus kept out of the provincialism which threatens those who are engaged in a special and somewhat isolated field of pedagogy. The students of both institutions mingle on the campus in friendly athletic sports, and some of them meet in the class and lecture-room. We have at present two in the Class of '96 and one in the Class of '98. Another, who was in the Class of '97, has gone to Stanford University, hoping that the change of climate will relieve him of a severe asthma from which he suffered in Berkeley. This makes eleven who have matriculated at the University, besides one who entered Gallaudet College at Washington, and one who has gone this year to the Preparatory Department of the University of Oregon.

In November, 1893, the Board determined to send another young man, Seymour G. Redmond, to Paris to pursue his studies in painting, for which he has shown great talent. Young Redmond entered the École Julian early in December of that year, and immediately took a leading position in his class. He has won several honors in the shape of honorable mention, and bids fair to make a name for himself and to reflect credit upon the institution where he was trained. The money for his expenses—$600 a year—is loaned him from the income of the Durham Fund, and is another proof of the far-reaching benefaction which the kindly farmer of Butte County established at his death, some fifteen years ago.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is my duty and pleasure to call attention to the kindness which has been shown by the Southern Pacific Company in granting passes and half-fare rates to a number of our pupils, whose parents or guardians were unable to bear the expense of taking their children home, and on behalf of the pupils I desire to thank Mr. A. N. Towne, Vice-President and General Manager of the company, for the unfailing courtesy which he has extended to the pupils of this Institution for the last twenty-five years.

We are also under obligations to the management of the Midwinter Fair, and all connected with it, for free admission of pupils and teachers to the interesting and instructive exhibits therein contained. Also to Col. C. F. Crocker, President of the Market Street Railway, for free transportation to and from the fair grounds.

Dr. J. A. D. Hutton, of Berkeley, has given his services in dentistry to many of our pupils, and their thanks are hereby tendered. Dr. William Dohrmann, of San Francisco, has also given his services in the

same line of work, which services are gratefully remembered and appreciated.

I cannot close this report without rendering to you, the Board of Directors, my profound appreciation and gratitude for the unbounded courtesy and confidence which has characterized all your dealings with me. You have never failed to uphold my hands in the arduous work committed to my care; your wise counsel has ever been at my service. The burdens incident to my office have been made light by your generous consideration for my strength, while your faith in me has ever been a stimulus to deserve it.

Respectfully submitted.

WARRING WILKINSON,
Principal.

BERKELEY, CAL., October 20, 1894.

PRINCIPAL'S DISSECTIONS OF EXPENDITURES.

For Twenty-four Months ending June 30, 1894.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Principal and assistants	$36,028 52
Physician, Clerk, and Matrons	9,274 05
Servants and services	14,626 59
Treasurer	2,000 02
Total	$61,929 18

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Ammonia, lump, 22½ lbs.	$6 35	Ham, 965½ lbs.	$145 24
Bacon, 885 lbs.	130 49	Hominy	40
Baking powder, 168 lbs.	70 50	Hops	5 00
Bath brick, 3 doz.	1 90	Horseradish	3 25
Beans, 3,635 lbs.	100 97	Lard, 2,150 lbs.	270 40
Bread, cake, etc.	9 75	Macaroni, etc., 535 lbs.	37 45
Butter, fresh, 9,635 lbs.	2,319 20	Mace, 18 lbs.	14 90
Butter, pickled, 535 lbs.	108 41	Malt	2 50
Canned goods, 276¼ doz.	467 15	Meat, 74,162 lbs.	4,317 30
Capers	3 85	Mincemeat, 25 lbs.	2 50
Carb. soda	6 04	Molasses, 105½ gallons	60 39
Cheese, 1,016 lbs.	111 93	Mustard, 75 lbs.	10 20
Chicory, 848 lbs.	50 13	Nutmegs	75
Chocolate, 36 lbs.	12 10	Oatmeal, 1,790 lbs.	57 15
Citron, 26 lbs.	4 90	Oats, rolled, 10 bbls.	64 82
Cocoa, 4 lbs.	40	Olive oil, 21½ doz.	86 25
Coffee, 2,276 lbs.	573 60	Pearl barley, 87 lbs.	3 23
Cooking wine	19 50	Peas, dried, 100 lbs.	1 85
Cornmeal, 1,479 lbs.	32 65	Peas, split, 363 lbs.	16 24
Corn starch, 255 lbs.	19 75	Pepper, 165 lbs.	24 61
Crackers, Santa Clara, 164 lbs.	13 25	Pickles, bottled	29 00
Crackers, soda, 2,331 lbs.	131 47	Pickles, keg	21 40
Crackers, Snowflake, etc., 184 lbs.	33 41	Potatoes, 58,920 lbs.	788 47
Cream tartar, 2½ doz.	3 70	Poultry	193 13
Currants, 190 lbs.	9 95	Raisins, 197 lbs.	14 98
Curry, 5 bottles	1 95	Rice, 2,400 lbs.	103 13
Eggs, 1,992 doz.	483 71	Sago, 40 lbs.	1 85
Extracts	39 58	Saleratus, 48 lbs.	3 30
Farina, etc.	25 50	Sal-soda, 1,734 lbs.	21 56
Fish, fresh	315 92	Salt, coarse, 3,173 lbs.	17 64
Fish, salt, 1,014 lbs.	96 69	Salt, table, 4,400 lbs.	33 30
Flour, graham	21 97	Salt, refined	3 80
Flour, rye	2 70	Saltpeter, 43 lbs.	7 53
Flour, white, 411 bbls.	1,483 98	Sapolio, 69 doz.	57 65
Fruit, dried, 2,030 lbs.	163 25	Sauce, 4 doz.	9 85
Fruit, fresh	565 43	Silicon, 5 doz.	4 60
Gelatine, 3 doz.	4 80	Soap, brown, 3,000 lbs.	165 00
Ginger, 22 lbs.	2 89	Soap, powdered, 136 lbs.	8 62

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Continued.

Soap, white, 708 lbs.	$90 97	Tapioca, 30 lbs.	$1 25
Soap, toilet	17 70	Tea, 572 lbs.	175 18
Spices	3 85	Thyme, sage	70
Sugar, brown, 610 lbs.	26 02	Vegetables	41 58
Sugar, cube, 795 lbs.	43 78	Vinegar, 249 gals.	30 17
Sugar, granulated, 24,051 lbs.	1,304 20	Yeast	3 78
Sugar, powdered, 360 lbs.	22 69	Washing ammonia, 26 doz.	46 99
Stove-polish	60		
Syrup, 538 gals.	76 92		$15,945 25

CLOTHING.

Buttons	$18 96	Repairing hair clippers	$8 20
Clothes brushes	3 00	Rubber apron	2 50
Collars	3 50	Rubber shoes	8 51
Combs	9 33	Shirts, 5	7 50
Dress goods	27 65	Shoe laces	7 45
Elastic	6 91	Suspenders	11 58
Gossamer	1 50	Shoe blacking, 30 doz.	20 05
Hair brushes	7 00	Shoes, 141 pairs	237 99
Handkerchiefs, 12 doz.	8 80	Shoe brushes, 7 doz.	20 30
Hats, 76	48 90	Suits of clothes, 50	366 50
Hose	19 30	Thread	58 75
Marking ink, 4 doz.	8 00	Trimmings	2 95
Nail and tooth brushes	2 25	Underwear	32 88
Neckties	1 50	Tape	5 30
Pants, 9 pairs	27 25	Overalls	31 60
Pins, needles, etc.	14 55		
Repairing shoes	470 85		$1,501 34

FURNITURE.

Baskets	$8 15	Napkin rings	$4 50
Bedsteads	68 00	Oil cloth and linoleum	58 51
Blankets	109 75	Pails, 5 doz.	22 43
Brooms	31 00	Paper bags	2 70
Calico	2 08	Papering	19 35
Carpets and lining	465 06	Preserve jars, cans, etc.	39 25
Carpet cleaning	65 17	Quilts	10 75
Chairs	109 50	Range repairs	11 15
Clocks and repairs	4 50	Repairing furniture	85 45
Flannel, etc.	7 30	Repairing sewing-machine	70
Cutlery	98 25	Scrub brushes	14 96
Glassware and crockery	365 66	Sponges	6 25
Curtain goods	50	Sheeting, 586¾ yds.	91 07
Desks, 18	96 75	String, etc.	7 76
Dust and floor brushes	99 04	Tables	23 50
Dustpans, 30	4 01	Table cloths	75 23
Feather dusters, 4 doz.	61 07	Tinware, and repairs	89 17
Hair, 200 lbs.	67 50	Towels	84 97
Kitchen utensils	37 73	Whisk brooms	1 58
Mats and matting	30 45	Window shades	33 67
Matresses and repairs	119 85	Wooden bowls	5 80
Mops, 12½ doz.	35 98	Washstands and bureau	66 75
Mop and brush handles	5 71		
Napkins	37 50		$2,686 01

BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

Belting	$37 79	Paints, oils, etc.	$142 28
Cement, 26 bbls.	73 60	Plaster	2 50
Engine and pump repairs	141 80	Plumbing and supplies	889 25
Floors	810 00	Range	68 00
Glass and putty	126 09	Repairing furnaces, etc.	138 55
Gravel	5 74	Sand	6 00
Hardware	146 83	Sewer pipe	71 28
Hearth	23 75	Scale preventive, 349 lbs.	41 88
Heating apparatus	45 89	Bricks	10 00
Lime, 29 bbls.	33 90	Roof repairs	139 65
Laying concrete	1,058 50	Reservoir repairs	273 98
Lumber	777 76		
Packing and waste	31 13		$6,032 59
Painting	636 44		

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Candles	$20 00	Gasoline, 3,220 gals.	$722 70
Charcoal and wood	21 25	Gas regulator	21 00
Coal, 207 tons 1,144 lbs.	1,821 81	Lamps and fixtures	15 60
Coal screenings, 424 tons 570 lbs.	2,542 15	Machine oil, 79½ gals.	47 85
Coal, Anthracite, 66 tons 420 lbs.	726 17	Matches	11 63
Coal oil, 527 gals.	68 17	Repairing gas fixtures	5 75
Coke	50	Wages	3,260 00
Electric repairs and additions	268 57	Wicks and tapers	2 95
Electric lamps	235 21	Oil refiner	34 00
Gas, 90,800 feet	215 59		
Gas and lamp chimneys	21 95		$10,062 85

LAUNDRY.

Baskets	$19 26	Sal-soda, 307 lbs.	$4 60
Bluing	7 55	Soap, borax, 550 lbs.	34 75
Brushes	4 53	Soap, grease, 148 lbs.	4 44
Caustic soda, 960 lbs.	108 00	Starch, 906 lbs.	50 25
Chloride of lime, 433 lbs.	22 23	Wages	2,110 00
Irons	10 45	Wax, 60 lbs.	10 20
Mangle blankets	14 85		
Pans for furnace	17 10		$2,441 16
Repairing machinery	22 95		

STABLE AND DAIRY.

Axle grease	$2 30	Middlings, 17,397 lbs.	$191 75
Barley, 5,585 lbs.	54 41	Oats, 6,035 lbs.	87 65
Bran, 76,857 lbs.	634 48	Oil-cake meal, 9,728 lbs.	181 33
Brooms, 39	12 80	Pails	11 00
Carriage	300 00	Pigs	97 88
Chamois skins	10 88	Repairing buggies and wagons	72 50
Cocoanut, 262 lbs.	2 62	Sponges	3 00
Corn, 352 lbs.	4 71	Straw, 52 bales	20 80
Currycombs and brushes	1 40	Veterinary expenses	46 50
Farm implements	50 55	Wages	1,439 73
Harness and repairs	22 85	Wheat, 681 lbs.	8 30
Hay	1,801 68		
Horse-clipping and shoeing	104 00		$5,197 62
Horse hire	34 50		

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Benzine	$0 55	Type, etc.	$68 50
Glue	42	Wages, carpenter	1,800 00
Grindstone	16 00	Wages, printer	1,065 00
Machinery repairs	5 00		
Paper	188 36		$3,169 74
Tools	25 91		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertising	$3 45	Hose, 325 ft.	$43 13
Athletics	59 30	Ice	33 25
Auditing	45 00	Interest	34 74
Blacksmithing	13 75	Lye	4 00
Books	452 60	Music for the blind	73 20
Bookbinding	29 25	Phonograph repairs	2 50
Cartage	24 34	Piano and organ and piano tuning	553 80
Christmas expenses	38 03	Powder and fuse	4 85
Collection charges	112 49	Seeds and plants	96 06
Copy of will	2 90	Stamps	110 65
Diplomas	55 85	Subscription to annals	53 60
Directory	5 00	Subscription to "Magazine for Blind"	13 50
Drugs, medicines, etc.	240 89	Subscription to World's and Midwinter Fairs	222 37
Electric repairs	41 15	Telegrams	20 38
Engraving and printing	29 34	Telephone rent and service	390 20
Express charges	210 70	Traveling expenses	145 75
Expenses clerk to city	9 75	Typewriter repairs	32 30
Expenses pupils' parties, etc.	82 00	Water, 876,146 gals.	263 05
Flag	7 00	Water, sprinkling	24 00
Fly and mouse traps	10 33	Wrapping-paper, etc.	82 10
Funeral expenses	68 50		
Flower pots	29 45		$3,960 40
Freight	103 60		
Garden tools	81 50		
Hair cutting	80		

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries and wages	$61,929 18
Groceries and provisions	15,945 25
Clothing	1,501 34
Furniture	2,686 01
Building and repairs	6,032 59
Fuel and light	10,062 85
Laundry	2,441 16
Stable and dairy	5,197 62
Industrial department	3,169 74
Miscellaneous	3,960 40
Total expenditures	$112,926 14

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

OAKLAND, CAL., September 10, 1894.

STATEMENT FOR FORTY-FOURTH AND FORTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEARS.

RECEIPTS.

July 1, 1892—To cash on hand	$1,088 59
To support from State Treasurer	110,597 00
To miscellaneous receipts	5,093 97
Total	$116,779 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

June 30, 1894—By support, as per vouchers	$110,597 00	
By support (Directors' General Fund)	2,329 14	
By balance cash on hand	3,853 42	
		$116,779 56

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

APPROPRIATION FOR WATER SUPPLY.

Received from State Treasurer	$1,010 16
Disbursed as per vouchers	1,010 16

APPROPRIATION FOR BOYS' HOME BUILDING.

Received from State Treasurer	$39,499 85
Disbursed as per vouchers	39,499 85

APPROPRIATION FOR HEATING APPARATUS.

Received from State Treasurer	$815 05
Disbursed as per vouchers	815 05

APPROPRIATION FOR BOILER HOUSE.

Received from State Treasurer	$2,508 85
Disbursed as per vouchers	2,508 85

APPROPRIATION FOR ELECTRIC PLANT.

Received from State Treasurer	$1,595 29
Disbursed as per vouchers	1,595 29

TRUST FUNDS.

DURHAM FUND.

June 30, 1892—To cash on hand		$17,439 80
To interest and dividends		4,512 41
Total		$21,952 21
By disbursements, as per vouchers	$7,205 03	
June 30, 1894—Balance cash on hand	14,747 18	
		21,952 21

LOUIS STRAUSS FUND.

June 30, 1892—To cash on hand		$1,191 15
To interest and dividends		703 62
Total		$1,894 77
By disbursements, as per vouchers	$115 00	
June 30, 1894—Balance cash on hand	1,779 77	
		1,894 77

LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1892—To cash on hand		$1,324 50
Interest and dividends		84 31
Total		$1,408 81
By disbursements, as per vouchers	$180 25	
June 30, 1894—Balance cash on hand	1,228 56	
		1,408 81

STATEMENT OF CASH BALANCES JULY 1, 1894.

On deposit in Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank to credit of General Fund	$3,853 42
On deposit in Union Savings Bank to credit of Durham Fund	14,747 18
On deposit in Union Savings Bank to credit of Louis Strauss Fund	1,779 77
On deposit in Union Savings Bank to credit of Library Fund	1,228 56
Total cash on hand	$21,608 93

ASSETS.

To cash on hand		$21,608 93
Bills receivable		37,836 80
By investments—		
A. Shroeder's notes	$17,500 00	
J. Staude, note	16,000 00	
Theodore Grady, note	600 00	
Douglas Tilden, notes	2,221 80	
Newel Perry	1,000 00	
S. Redmond	515 00	
Cash on hand	21,608 93	
	$59,445 73	$59,445 73

Respectfully submitted.

W. L. PRATHER,
Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, A. D. 1894.

KATE S. HOWARD,
Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION.

Name.	Town.	County.
Boys.		
Akers, Lester	San Bernardino	San Bernardino.
Anderson, Adolph	Oakland	Alameda.
Beall, Robert V.	Central Point	Oregon.
Bean, David M.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Beck, Joseph	Salt Lake City	Utah.
Beck, Jacob	Salt Lake City	Utah.
Bemis, Samuel R.	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Bernstein, Benjamin	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Bornstein, Hyman	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Bradley, George	Rutherford	Napa.
Brannan, Nicholas	Canby	Modoc.
Burgess, Robert J.	Etiwanda	San Bernardino.
Cardano, Louis	Windsor	Sonoma.
Carpenter, Ernest	Fallbrook	San Diego.
Carroll, Philip	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Cator, Azro A.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Cavalli, Julius	St. Helena	Napa.
Coder, Sherman B.	Arabella	Lake.
Cohn, Benjamin D.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Cole, Jay	Chico	Butte.
Cotter, William	Haywards	Alameda.
Craze, William	Gold Hill	Nevada.
Curran, William	Gold Hill	Nevada.
Daggett, James W.	Oakland	Alameda.
De Clercq, Rene	Simi	Ventura.
De Clercq, Arthur	Simi	Ventura.
Depew, Roscoe D.	Cucamonga	San Bernardino.
Demartini, Andrew	Brentwood	Contra Costa.
Dilke, John T.	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Doane, Clarence	Rialto	San Bernardino.
Donoho, Augustus	Dixon	Solano.
Draeger, William	Pacheco	Contra Costa.
Dutra, José	Mission San José	Alameda.
Fritz, George H.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Garrido, Francisco	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gleason, Thomas	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Green, Ray	Temescal	Alameda.
Griggs, Vester A.	Alexander	Sonoma.
Guinasso, Victoria	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Haley, James E.	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo.
Hall, Raymond V.	Oakland	Alameda.
Hannan, Walter	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hartmann, Adolph C.	Hollister	San Benito.
Hartman, Edwin	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hatch, Joseph	Cottonwood	Shasta.
Hinman, Gage J.	Orange Vale	Sacramento.
Hoffman, Edward	St. Helena	Napa.
Holcomb, Hugo	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Horn, Sigmond	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Howson, James	Oakland	Alameda.
Hunt, Thomas	Scotia	Humboldt.
Isert, Gustav	Antioch	Contra Costa.
Isert, Herman H.	Antioch	Contra Costa.
Jackson, Louis B.	Fruitvale	Alameda.
Jacobs, Isadore H.	Oakland	Alameda.
Jacobs, Monroe	Plainsburg	Merced.
Johnson, Martin F.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Kavanaugh, William J.	Alameda	Alameda.
Keesing, Barnett	San Francisco	San Francisco.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.
Kerr, Joseph V.	Redwood City	San Mateo.
Kinevan, Patrick	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara.
King, Chauncey	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara.
Knuckey, John	Grass Valley	Nevada.
Koch, Charles	Lancha Plana	Amador.
Laughlin, Joseph	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Lester, Walter M.	Berkeley	Alameda.
Lewis, James	Capay	Yolo.
Liddle, Bertrand L.	Bryson	Monterey.
Lipsett, Robert A.	San José	Santa Clara.
Lipsett, Isaac R.	San José	Santa Clara.
Locicieto, John	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Logan, Ebert J.	Fresno	Fresno.
Love, Dugald M.	Antioch	Contra Costa.
McCarty, W. E.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
McPeake, Thomas	San Pablo	Contra Costa.
Mier, Rafael N.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Miller, Joseph	Lorin	Alameda.
Moore, John V.	Anderson	Shasta.
Morris, Manuel	Bolinas	Marin.
Morse, Elmer R.	Oakland	Alameda.
Munch, Anthony B.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Murphy, Joseph	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Norton, Ernest E.	Oroville	Butte.
Norton, Mayhew	Oakland	Alameda.
Page, Claude	Hot Creek	Nevada.
Page, Marl A.	Hot Creek	Nevada.
Pearson, William	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Presley, Hiram M.	Lompoc	Santa Barbara.
Rafetto, Louis	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Redmond, G. S.	Parkfield	Monterey.
Runde, Winfield S.	Berkeley	Alameda.
Saunders, James L.	Fresno	Fresno.
Schroder, George	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Scott, Elfred	Oakland	Alameda.
Sherman, Daniel	Pasadena	Los Angeles.
Sherman, William T.	Pasadena	Los Angeles.
Sievers, Henry	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Smith, Laban P.	Gonzales	Monterey.
Songey, Ernest	West Berkeley	Alameda.
Stafford, Monterville	Visalia	Tulare.
Stewart, Alva	Petaluma	Sonoma.
Stewart, James H.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Stiles, Fred. A.	Santa Clara	Santa Clara.
Strobel, Fred. G.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sweetman, John	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Taber, Hal	Napa	Napa.
Tickner, Gerald R.	Fort Jones	Siskiyou.
Wiley, Thomas	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Wolf, Abey	Angels Camp	Calaveras.
Wood, Goldon C.	Anderson	Shasta.
Girls.		
Adair, Mary J.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Alexander, Florence	Oakland	Alameda.
Anderton, Ella M.	Orland	Colusa.
Ankener, Francis	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Ashworth, Jessie	Mariposa	Mariposa.
Baccus, Celine	Oakland	Alameda.
Bradley, Lizzie	Tiburon	Marin.
Brimmer, Leonora	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz.
Campbell, Marie	Berkeley	Alameda.
Casey, Cora	Pilot Hill	El Dorado.
Chandler, Maggie	Tulare	Tulare.
Cohn, Celia	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Cole, Elizabeth D.	Oakland	Alameda.
Cox, Ollie	Fall River Mills	Shasta.
Craddock, Rose	Shasta	Shasta.
Crawford Carrie	Berkeley	Alameda.
Cromley, Carrie	Tulare	Tulare.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.
Daggett, Mary E.	Oakland	Alameda.
Di Vecchio, Ida	San José	Santa Clara.
Dobner, Ethel	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Downes, Mary	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dugan, Mary	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Finch, Ethel E.	Monterey	Monterey.
Galloup, Margarita E.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gande, Ida	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gande, Mabel A.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gould, Louise F.	Orangevale	Sacramento.
Gould, Maud H.	Orangevale	Sacramento.
Guenther, Alice	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Haagensen, Agnes	Oakland	Alameda.
Hatch, Adeline	Cottonwood	Shasta.
Hatch, Josephine	Cottonwood	Shasta.
Hays, Clara J.	Woodland	Yolo.
Hennessey, Isabella	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hinman, Bessie M.	Sheridan	Placer.
Hinman, Mabel A.	Sheridan	Placer.
Hopper, Lenney	Berkeley	Alameda.
Jackson, Estella	Fruitvale	Alameda.
Jones, Henrietta M.	Murphys	Calaveras.
Jones, Susie A.	Santa Rosa	Sonoma.
Keesing, Grace	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Keesing, Lizzie T. B.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Kern, Lily	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Lamey, Lydia	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Ledden, Gertrude	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Lindstrom, Annie M.	Oakland	Alameda.
Lucy, Mary	Undine	San Joaquin.
Luddy, Mabel	San Andreas	Calaveras.
Lynch, Irene	San Francisco	San Francisco.
McDonald, Isabella	Fresno	Fresno.
McGrath, Mary	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Matchette, Mary	Oak Park	Sacramento.
Miller, Clara S	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Mucha, Rose	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Moldenhauer, Emma	San Leandro	Alameda.
Norton, Frances A.	Oakland	Alameda.
Parks, Lulu	Hollister	San Benito.
Peralta, Corinna	Warm Springs	Alameda.
Peterson, Rassmine	West Berkeley	Alameda.
Phelps, Fanny	Pasadena	Los Angeles.
Presly, Patty B.	Lompoc	Santa Barbara.
Reglí, Josephine	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Reichert, Mabel	Dixon	Solano.
Robles, Louisa	Montecito	Santa Barbara.
Rowe, Tilly	Auburn	Placer.
Shepley, Helena G.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Slocum, Elsie	Milo	Tulare.
Stacks, Nancy F.	Elliott	San Joaquin.
Summers, Jessie	Waterford	Stanislaus.
Walsh, Nellie	Virginia City	Nevada.
Wilson, Pearl	Fort Jones	Siskiyou.
Blind—Boys.		
Bacigalupi, Lucian	Oakland	Alameda.
Barkhausen, August	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Bowman, Fred.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Brooks, William	Oakland	Alameda.
Caceres, Charlie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Calderon, Lorenzo	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara.
Carroll, William	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Clark, Martin D.	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Crossfield, William	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Davis, George E.	Berkeley	Alameda.
Fisher, John W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Ford, John	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Freese, Alfred	Alameda	Alameda.
Gay, Eben	Gilroy	Santa Clara.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.
Henderson, Raymond	Horr's Ranch	Stanislaus.
Henderson, Stanley	Horr's Ranch	Stanislaus.
Henry, Jacob	Redondo Beach	Los Angeles.
Howard, Albert	Colfax	Placer.
Hughes, James	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Kirkpatrick, Gerald	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Lahey, Michael	San Francisco	San Francisco
Morrison, Thomas H.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Nance, California	Vacaville	Solano.
Nicholson, Thomas	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Perry, Newel	Millville	Shasta.
Pomin, Joseph H.	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Richville, George	Oakland	Alameda.
Sickels, Edwin	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Silva, John	Haywards	Alameda.
Spangenberg, Robert	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Swinney, Fred.	Santa Monica	Los Angeles.
Templeton, Ray	Oakland	Alameda.
Urachurtu, Rosendo	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Girls.		
Barbee, Laura	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Carpenter, Bertha	Fallbrook	San Diego.
Clark, Pearl	Lorin	Alameda.
Clifford, Margaret	Oakland	Alameda.
Erickson, Lena	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Fallon, Kate	West Berkeley	Alameda.
Foley, Kate	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Finn, Catharine	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Falck, Rosa	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hanchett, Grace	San José	Santa Clara.
Holterhoff, Leila	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Johnson, Hilma	Paso Robles	San Luis Obispo.
Johnson, Regenia	Round Mountain	Shasta.
Labarraque, Christine	Tres Pinos	San Benito.
Lafee, Rosa	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mast, Augusta	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Orton, Amelia	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Smith, Johanna	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Stolberg, Katie	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Silva, Maggie	Oakland	Alameda.
Whaley, Lizzie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Winters, Susie	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Young, Hattie	San Francisco	San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The California State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, is located at Berkeley, about four miles north of the city of Oakland. Between San Francisco and Berkeley a steam ferry plies almost every half hour in the day, and from Oakland a railroad is constructed, which lands passengers within easy walking distance of the Institution.

First—The Institution offers its benefits to all deaf and dumb or blind persons who are of age suitable for instruction, and who are of sound intellect, and free from vicious habits and contagious or offensive diseases.

Second—No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and traveling expenses.

Third—Pupils from other States or Territories are charged $300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No deduction is made from annual charge on any account, except in case of prolonged sickness.

Fourth—The session begins on the fourth Wednesday of August, and closes the second Wednesday of June. Parents are earnestly requested to enter or return their children promptly at the beginning of the term. Only in extreme cases will the pupils be permitted to leave before school closes.

Fifth—Pupils should be provided with comfortable clothing when they enter the Institution, and their wardrobe renewed twice a year.

Sixth—All moneys designed for pupils should be placed in the hands of the Principal, to whom, also, all letters of inquiry, etc., should be addressed. Money orders should be drawn on the "Berkeley" Post Office; and all letters, packages, or trunks should be addressed, "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, Berkeley, Alameda County, California."

Parents or guardians of applicants for admission are requested to furnish written answers to the following questions:

1. What is the name of the applicant?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Is his deafness or blindness from birth, or is it from accident or disease? If so, at what age and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is his deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing or sight?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove his deafness or blindness; and if so, what are the results?
6. Are there any other cases of deafness, blindness, insanity, or idiocy in the same family, or among the collateral branches or kindred? If so, how and when produced?
7. Was there any relation between parents or grandparents before marriage?
8. Has the child had the smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping-cough? Has he been vaccinated?
9. What are the names, nationality, occupation, residence, and post office address of parents?
10. What is the number of their children?